

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Carolinian.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. To-day is the day for the adjournment of Congress, agreeably to joint resolution of both Houses. As is usual during the last days of a session, much confusion and precipitate action upon measures are created, and the only subject of moment that usually engages the conclusion is the general Appropriation bill. But as it was foreseen that some difficulty would result from a postponement to the last moment, a timely reference was had, and the determined pertinacity of each could be ascertained before the various amendments proposed by the respective bodies.

About three o'clock this morning the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed by both houses—the House carrying their point and acting the conservative in matters of finance, in which they feel a more immediate responsibility than the other branch, who look beyond the crude notions of those who pretend to assume the sponsorship for the treasury.

The friends of the River and Harbor Bill exhibited much anxiety to have it pressed to a vote, which was carried, and it is reported that the President, anticipating its passage, immediately returned it with a veto message cut and dried. Why the anxiety to fight over a matter that had so little to hope for?

The Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee reported, through Mr. Mason, against the proposition to place ten millions at the President's command, to be used in the event of an emergency with our Spanish relations.—So Cuba lies over for further diplomacy.—How it is to be made ours is not easily to be ascertained. The government of Spain is yet without stability, and the instability of its condition would favor its acquisition. But there seems to be no disposition in Congress to further any efforts for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The Senate confirmed a number of appointments, among them the Consul to London—Gen. Campbell, of Texas, formerly of South Carolina. Mr. Barron, of Miss. for Havana.

A bill to carry out the provisions of the Reciprocity treaty was passed. It is regarded as a very important and advantageous agreement, and is also an Administration measure. The opposition to the Administration does not assume a formidable body of factious opposition. Whatever is not regarded as consonant with the shaping of future issues, is the only means of getting a determined contested vote.

The investigating committees have reported on the Colt case, and Gen. Bayly is turned over to the next session, which is equal to a judgement by default. Both have resulted in establishing nothing against the parties. There were three reports made on the Colt case, which included the expression of what a member of Congress should be.—It is, however, pretty well established that there are some improper men in Congress, and as they established a model, why not show them up.

The Minnesota Land Bill was repealed, from which resulted the resolution proposed by Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, for the expulsion of John W. Forney, Clerk of the House.—The vote was 155 to 18, a large and substantial vindication upon that charge. The indictment is specific. Whatever may have been the intention of the parties interested in the alteration, sufficient was evolved to place it beyond the advantages unlawfully taken.

Congress will adjourn at 8 a. m. on Monday next. No proposition, other than for adjournment, will be entertained after 4 p. m. to-day, which was agreed to by the Senate. The time is given that the business may be brought forward by the clerks during the required period for enrollment, signatures, &c. Congress has adjourned sine die, to all intents and purposes from 4 p. m. to-day. Members are leaving for their homes and soon the busy appearance of legislation will be quieted in the Federal city.

It is reported that Francis Burt, Esq., 3d Auditor, has been tendered the Governorship of Nebraska, though it is not known that he will accept.

Inquisitiveness.

The Yankees complain sometimes of our southern society, that our conversation admits of two little freedoms in asking questions. There is, perhaps, some foundation for the observation, but we think it much the best side in which to err. The Yankees undoubtedly owe much of their general information, and of their practical tact, to the universal habit that prevails among them, of pumping every body on every subject. This habit so distinguishes the New Englander that he is promptly recognized in every quarter of the world. And as he is generally taken abroad for a representative of the country at large, the same characteristic has come to be attributed to the people of the south as well as those of the north. It is time that this indiscriminate ascription of a bad habit to all Americans should be corrected, and that an effort should be made by those most influential in forming the popular taste, to harmonize the customs of the several portions of the Union a recurrence to correct principles. The people of New England do certainly carry their propensity for inquiry too far, and very often render themselves disagreeable, and their conversation offensive by curious prying into the private, personal affairs of others. It requires much judgment and discretion to acquire information with a due regard to delicacy and propriety. We are free however to admit that the aversion the southern people manifest for this peculiarity of the Yankees is cultivated too studiously by many. It is a great barrier to the formation of acquaintance, and renders us slow in appreciating character. Much useful information is thereby lost, and an incubus hangs upon social intercourse, which requires only a little more freedom to remove it. The proper medium is to abstain from all excessive curiosity, and particularly from questions of too personal a character, whilst we endeavor to avoid a cold, ungracious manner, and an air of indifference towards the concerns and sentiments of others.—So, Post.

The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C. Friday Morning, Aug. 11, 1854.

AGENTS.

E. W. GARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st., Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent. A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist. WM. C. BAILEY, Wallace's Factory, Spartanburg. W. W. SMITH, Morrisville, Greenville District.

ENCOURAGING.

OUR THANKS are respectfully tendered to two fair friends, residing in this District, for a list of sixteen subscribers, accompanied by the cash, and the promise that they would send us many more. This is the highest compliment we have received from any quarter, and 'tis with no small degree of pleasure we make the announcement. We shall ever evince our gratitude to the ladies of the District for the efforts they are making for the Enterprise, by endeavoring to make it as acceptable in future, as the past numbers have given satisfaction. No one need fear our success, when we boast such friends as these.

THE MAILS.

EVERY ONE is complaining more or less of the irregularity of the mails, and none has greater cause of complaint than ourselves. For the last few days we have missed getting our most valuable exchanges, preventing us from giving much late news. Last week we received our Columbia correspondent's letter too late for insertion, although post-marked three days before the issue of our paper.—Our subscribers are continually falling in upon us on account of the non-reception of our paper. Some of our packages intended for Chick's Springs, (only ten miles distant) have been on the road two weeks. We cannot divine the cause; of course we cannot attach blame to any one, but we do think, for the benefit of all, both subscribers and editors, that things should "have a change." With all we have suffered, and for all that we have said, we expect no better treatment.

PARIS MOUNTAIN.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Mr. HILLHOUSE to be found in another column. We have but recently enjoyed the comforts and luxuries afforded at the Mountain House, and can assure those desirous of visiting that delightful place, that while they will be pleased with the beautiful prospects around and about them, and refreshed with the cool and bracing atmosphere of the place, the inner man will suffer no detriment by taking a seat at the table of the gentlemanly proprietor.

Appropos, of Paris Mountain. Whilst there we had the pleasure of meeting some of our friends, among them JAMES TUPPER, Esq., who was enjoying himself apparently with a visit of a few days to the Mountain. We were truly glad to meet him, giving us an opportunity of renewing our acquaintance which had become quite neglected for a year or so. We like him—he gave us wholesome advice, advice at once tangible and easily followed.

Mr. HILLHOUSE thinks of having, by next summer, provided the encouragement he receives will warrant him, a new road made from his house to the village, which will cause it to be reached at a distance of only six miles, (at present something over eight) and more easy of access. He also has an idea of erecting a tower upon the Mountain, and furnishing it with a Spy-glass, which will afford a more discernible appearance to the distant and surrounding objects than the one he has, although it is a very good one. With it, Spartanburg village, a distance of thirty miles, can be easily distinguished upon a clear day.

One more word. If you have not been there, GO. If you have—GO AGAIN.

"WHAT A FALL MY COUNTRYMEN!"

A son of the Green Isle, stopping in our village, a few evenings since became somewhat inflated with the "spirits of corn juice," and, imagining himself going to bed, took to the platform of a second floor to one of our village work-shops. During the night it appears that he became dry—the cravings of his thirsty spirit was "water! water!" and in the effort to get from off his bed precipitated himself from a height of near ten feet, alighting upon a "dead level." We have not been informed how he picked himself up, but so it was he found his lodgings, and is now, although at first considered seriously injured, slowly recovering from the effects of getting high.

A PICTURE.

The following is clipped from the local column of the Wheeling Times of Friday: "Two persons came out of one tavern on Wednesday evening with the mania a potu, raving mad, three fishermen lay dead at the same time in one house, while twenty drunken men and women were dancing around their bodies; at the same time, too, the clerk of the circuit court issuing fourteen writs of mandamus on the clerk of the city, by order of the judge of court, to inquire why the said clerk did not issue a license to fourteen persons to sell liquor."

THE NEW ORDINANCE.

FOR THE INFORMATION of our town subscribers we publish, in to-day's paper, the late Ordinance. We do not know why a copy was not furnished us for publication, or upon what principle they bestow their advertising patronage. Perhaps our worthy Intendant and members of the Council, were not aware that our paper has a bona fide circulation of one hundred and thirty copies within the corporate limits of Greenville village, and read by at least two hundred of the voters and citizens. We take this occasion of saying, without meaning to boast or disparage the circulation of our friends, that we know of but four places of business or of work in town, where the "Enterprise" has not a subscriber—at one place alone, we have twelve subscribers, all of whom are tax payers and voters. We only state this in order that we may not be hereafter proscribed for having the smallest local circulation.

"A GROCERY."

We noticed in the last Southern Rights Advocate that the Town Council of Anderson had at length chartered a Grocery in their midst. We presume that friend Rice noticed it merely as a piece of information to his readers, and not that he was glad such a thing had been instituted in the place. Of all the detestable and most to be despised places which a town may be said to contain, we consider "a grocery"—a three-cent dog-gery—the greatest. A licensed grocery is a disgrace to any place or to any community. Men will drink liquor, license or no license, but we can see no good reason even from this fact, why a grocery should be established to meet the wants of those who will drink it. If they will drink, as drink they will, "city fathers" should not become accessories to the erection of such sinks of pollution. We think that we are supported in this belief by all good citizens, as well as by a majority likely to support such places.—Our opinion of a grocery is: were all other bad places and men influences brought to bear upon a community, they would not corrupt its morals one-half the extent which one of those corrupting contaminating hell-houses alone can exert. Should we ever be called upon to mourn the existence of such a thing in Greenville, we would announce it with the regret that those having in charge the well being of our citizens had so far forgotten themselves that, for a few pieces of silver, they had bartered the lives and characters of their sons, and laid open the way for their wives and daughters to be insulted at every corner with the taunts and jests, curses and mutterings of the depraved inmates and votaries of a "drum shop."—Our wish is, may Anderson, which has for some time been free from such a thing as a grocery, stop its career. We seldom counsel violence, but we do think that the mothers and daughters of that delightful village would win for themselves names no less worthy of fame than those of the Revolution, were they to demolish and crush it even while in its infancy. Perhaps we have said too much, but, with perfect nonchalance, we don't care.

COL. ORR IN THE CHAIR.

We append the subjoined high compliment to our esteemed Representative from the Washington Star, of the 1st inst:

"We have seen every member preside, who has been called to the Chair in the last eleven years. Among them all, no one has managed matters more successfully than Mr. Orr, who is now presiding over the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill—the great measure of the balance of the session—being under consideration. His readiness is remarkable, considering the little experience he has had in the position, far more trying at this period of a session than at any other. His particular aim must necessarily be to drive business with a rush, the art of doing which, evidently, no one understands better than he. Quickness of apprehension is a prominent trait of his character as a public man, if it is not his most remarkable legislative trait. Thus, in the midst of confusion worse confounded, with the voices of from two to twenty members ringing over the Hall, his own clear voice never fails to be heard above all others, and to keep every member present thoroughly posted as to the precise condition of the business before them. If he was less ready and less tact, he could not succeed in so doing; but he seems intuitively to know what motions or requests, if granted, will probably end in tying the House up in a knot or getting up a snarl on the floor, and he avoids hearing them, with judgement and discretion, which save an immensity of both at such a time. Indeed, he is the only member we ever saw in the chair, who can be relied on never to permit business defeating confusion to reign in the Hall, in the expiring hours of a session. It is impossible to describe his tact in steering the over-manned barque, with its crew as vociferous as Greek sailors in a storm, amid the heat, noise, bustle, over-eagerness of some, and undue listlessness of others, which always characterise the dying days of a session of the House of Representatives—every avenue to the House being crowded the while, with a deeply interested shuffling, buzzing and sweating crowd, to heighten the confusion and excitement reigning.

Dr. FRANCIS MALLORY, of Norfolk, is spoken of for the gubernatorial chair of Virginia.

Correspondence of the Enterprise.

Pleasant weather.—R. V. R. 9 Anniversary.—Camp Meeting.—Miscellaneous Remarks.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 9, 1854.

Dear Enterprise:—Yesterday was one of the most pleasant days we have enjoyed for a long time. Cool, calm and sunless, it was a fit type of CHARLES LAMB'S "September the 12th." It all our summer days glided as swift away as did yesterday, life's journey would be a short one. But, hot, sultry, feverish hours must pass, ere we can welcome winter's reign. It is not pleasant to see summer flowers fade, and fresh, green leaves wither—to feel the chilling wind, and face the pitiless storms of winter. But winter must come and go ere spring advances, and looking forward to the golden hours of that delightful season of "music, moon light, love and flowers," we can willingly endure the heat of the present, and cold of the future.

The Richland Riflemen celebrated their thirty-second Anniversary on Tuesday by a Parade, Target-firing and Barbaque.—JAMES ORTLEY won the first prize, and several other members whose names we do not recollect, also bore off honors. Many honorary members and invited guests, participated in the dinner exercises with much zest and very unwillingly "beat a retreat."—Long live the Rifles and may each returning anniversary find them stronger and happier than did its predecessor.

A Camp Meeting was held some ten or twelve miles from here last week, under the auspices of the Methodist Denomination and was numerously attended. The services were well conducted; and doubtless much good will ensue from them.

We see that the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law is being agitated in some of the upper districts, and candidates for the Legislature are interrogated as to their views on that subject. Such has been the case, at least in Richland. Now we may judge incorrectly, but it appears to us, that to pursue such a course at present is to divide our forces and thus enable the enemy to conquer. At present, a question of the utmost importance and of unusual interest is before the people, engrossing their entire attention. Under such a state of affairs, it is impolitic to bring forward this Prohibitory Liquor Law, and endeavor to "lay it in" the canvass. Do not consider these remarks as actuated by any improper motives. From love and devotion to our great cause, we make them.

Mr. GEORGE E. WALKER of Charleston has been selected by the Board of Commissioners, Architect of the new State House. Mr. WALKER is highly spoken of by the profession of which he is a prominent member. Mr. JOHN A. KAY in whose charge that building has been placed for some time, still continues Assistant Architect. He, too, though quite young is "supra multos, impar nullis."

How comes on Greenville now, Mr. Enterprise? Years have passed away since we trod the rocky banks of Reedy River; or walked "by moonlight alone," with one whose name we could not tell—listening to the roar of falling waters, or resting on the huge grey stone marked with numerous names—mournful riddles! Do the waters of that beautiful stream flow on with as wild music as ever, or has the Locomotive's shrill whistle drowned their cadence and banished far away

—"the elfins and fairies light,

Who danced by the pale moonlight,

Around the old maize mill?"

And now Mr. Enterprise asking your pardon for this medley of facts—romance—of practical suggestions and poetical queries.

We are, yours truly,

BAYARD.

President's Message.

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. To the House of Representatives:

I have received the bill entitled "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law. It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow me the opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as internal improvements by the general government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates.

On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in it certain provisions, national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to, but at the same time it embraces others which are merely local, and not, in my judgement, warranted by any safe or true construction of the constitution. To make proper and sound discrimination between these different provisions would require a deliberate discussion of general principles as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightfully applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation. Public opinion with regard to the value

and importance of internal improvements in this country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the benefits sought to be obtained by them fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvement by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of constitutional power, though more or less connected with questions of expediency. My own judgement, it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a general system of internal improvements by the Federal Government. I have entertained the most serious doubts from the inherent difficulties of its application, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to its ends its use advantageous to the country at large or effectual for the accomplishment of the object contemplated.

I shall consider it incumbent upon me to present to Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government the great interests of the United States require, and the Constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling difficulties both of constitutionality and expediency. In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at the present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress to withhold from it my approval.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1854.

More Territories.

Indian Representatives in Congress. It is said by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, that the national administration has sent to the Chickasaw, Choctaw and Cherokee tribes of Indians a proposition, accompanied by bills drafted in three different tongues, to organize the Indian territories below the Southern boundary of Kansas territory, and give them a representation in Congress. The wife of a Missionary resident among the Chickasaws, who is now in Washington, furnishes this information, and states that the proposition and bills had arrived in the Indian country before she left there, which was in April last. The Chickasaws were then very suspicious of the affair, and did not know but that it was a scheme of government at Washington to cheat them out of their lands. According to the letter we quote from, the proposition embraces a plan for three separate territorial governments, one extending over the Cherokee nation, a second over the Creeks, and a third over the Choctaws and Chickasaws. These tribes were to be allowed six months to consider the matter, and the government has made glowing promises of aid for their territorial organization in case of their agreement. The territory in question comprises nearly all the remaining unorganized territory of the United States, and extends from the Red River to the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, which is the boundary of Kansas, and from Arkansas on the East to Texas on the West. The area covered is about equal to the state of Arkansas. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have been for a number of years consolidated under one government of their own, though latterly there has been some disagreement between them. All of the tribes mentioned are considerably advanced in civilization, cultivate the earth as farmers, have schools and academies, live like the whites, and conduct their government affairs in the same way, by means of elections by ballot, legislatures and elective chiefs. The Cherokee nation is quite a promising specimen of a native Commonwealth.

Coup-de-Soleil, or Sun-Stroke.

In connection with the purpose of the foregoing article, we append a few general hints on a severe and not unfrequently a fatal casualty, which is apt to occur during the hot months of our summer, especially among those engaged in active and violent exertion while exposed to the hot rays of the sun, and hence called coup-de-soleil, or sun-stroke.

Many fatal errors are committed in the first moments of alarm on the occurrence of this accident—errors, the evil consequences of which all the subsequent skill and care of the physicians are sometimes ineffectual in remedying. The prominent symptoms of the attack are giddiness, faintness, amounting in some instances to complete insensibility or apparent death.

The first and the best thing to be accomplished, is to remove the patient into a cool room or shady spot, laying him carefully on the back, with the head very slightly, if at all, raised. Send for a physician. Sprinkle the face with cool water, untie all strings, handkerchiefs, or bandages from the throat, chest or waist. Rub the hands and feet briskly, and if the patient can swallow, administer a little brandy and water, or a little spirits of hartshorn in water, in small quantities at a time. Promote free respiration by fanning preventing to the crowding of persons around. Prevent strenuously the drinking of large draughts of cold water, however urgent the request of the patient may be, until recreation takes place.

If there should be any delay in the arrival of a physician, and the patient should not rally, the rubbing of the limbs must be continued, and, in addition, mustard poultices may be applied over the soles of the feet and the pit of the stomach, and an emetic of mustard and water may be administered particularly if the patient, as is too often the case, immediately previous to its seizure, has been drinking cold water in large quantity. Such precautions judiciously, consistently and perseveringly used, will frequently restore animation and produce recreation, after which the patient must be treated by a physician.

The Probable Partition.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has written a series of letters to that paper on the Eastern question, which have displayed a foresight in regard to the tenaciousness of the war which subsequent occurrences have rendered remarkable for its accuracy. The subject, in the successive aspects, has been treated by him with a comprehensive knowledge that has not been excelled, if equaled, by any other correspondent at Louis Napoleon's dominions. In his latest letter we find the following prediction: "And I now venture to predict that, in the final settlement, Austria will retain the Danubian Principalities, and thus form a barrier between Russia and Turkey on that side. Turkey will be compensated for the nominal sovereignty of the Principalities by the real and bona fide sovereignty of the Crimea. Prussia will obtain a slice of Russian Poland, and Sweden will recover Finland. Thus Austria, Prussia, Turkey and Sweden will be so far strengthened against Russia as no longer to dread her animosity, while the rest of the world will be secured against the fear of her universal domination, and thus peace will again commence its reign in Europe.

Distinguished Printers.

Blackstone, the distinguished Jurist, was a printer; Wm. B. Bryant, the poet, was a printer; N. P. Willis, the scholar and poet was a printer; Judge Buchanan, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, was a printer; ex-United States Senator, Simeon Cameron, was a printer; Edwin Forrest, the American Tragedian, was a devil in a printing office; Wm. Bigler, the present Governor of Pennsylvania, was a printer; and now Louisiana has one of the brightest ornaments that ever adorned the Criminal Bench, and he a disciple of Gutenberg, Faust and Schaeffer, Hon. John Larue.

The American Senate, the House of Representatives, every Legislature that has sit in this country, and every branch where genius of intellect, soundness of judgement, and depth of profound thought have been essential, has been graced by the poor typo, who once received Journeyman's wages.

The Palladium says that "Slavery would come to New Haven if the law allowed it." What nonsense! There isn't a farmer in Connecticut who could afford to own and support a family of colored persons, through the year for all they earn! If it could be made profitable, there isn't a whig nabob in the State, but would be clamoring for the restoration of the law. In fact, it would never have "died out," as it did, in this State, forty years ago if the Institution had been profitable. It is for the same reason, that it has been given up in all the Northern States; and not from any conscientious scruples among the people. The law was accidentally discovered to be in force, in Connecticut, a few years ago, in revising the Statutes, and on being reported to the Legislature, was repealed. No one knew, or cared to enquire whether or not Slavery was legal in Connecticut, for it had been demonstrated by experience, to be an unprofitable institution. The Palladium does not seem to be any better "booked about Slavery in Connecticut, than in Nebraska."—N. H. Daily Register.

SLAVERY.—The Springfield Post says; "Slavery exists here—slavery which is involuntary—it exists among the white laborers of the north. Thousands are compelled by circumstances, which bind them like fetters of iron, to yield their independence of thought and action to the rule of other men. To redress the wrongs of such, and to elevate their condition from one of the galling servitude to the independence which befits American freemen, affords work enough for all our philanthropy; and if we succeed here, our example would be much more potent in persuading the south to dispense with slavery, than if we indulged in harsh denunciations against negro slavery, and neglect to apply correctives to the various forms of oppression in existence among ourselves."

Our readers will remember that we gave them an account last week of the finding of the young lady who left Charlotte a few weeks since, and entered a swamp with the intention of perishing herself to death, on account of the inconstancy of a young man to whom she was engaged. From a late Charlotte Whig we copy the last chapter of the romance:

"Quite an agreeable sensation was excited in our community on Saturday evening last, by the spreading of a rumor, which turned out to be true, that J. H. Moore, the hero of the romantic love affair with Miss Parks, had arrived in town by the cars, and unobserved, had made his way to the house of Mr. Parks, where, in a few moments, with the aid of the Clerk's Licence, and the presence of the Parson, the silken cords of matrimony were twined around two willing hearts. A spirit of repentance had overtaken the hero in his wild wanderings in the South, and upon learning in Charleston that his betrothed was still alive and convalescent, he determined at once to return home and repair the injury, which his conduct had afflicted. He has done so, and thus healed a broken heart; and a continuation of virtuous conduct, and an unwavering devotion to the spirit of his hymeneal vows, is all that is necessary for him to do in order to restore the confidence of his friends, and satisfy and conciliate an indignant public sentiment."

ROGERS have become so bold in Washington city, that they now enter a man's house, after his family have retired, light the gas in the dining room, spread the table, set out the good things in the larder, and quietly sit down and enjoy themselves, never failing to wind up with wine, nuts, and cigars. The meal over, they ransack the bed-chambers, and carry off money, jewelry, and whatever other valuables they can lay their hands on.